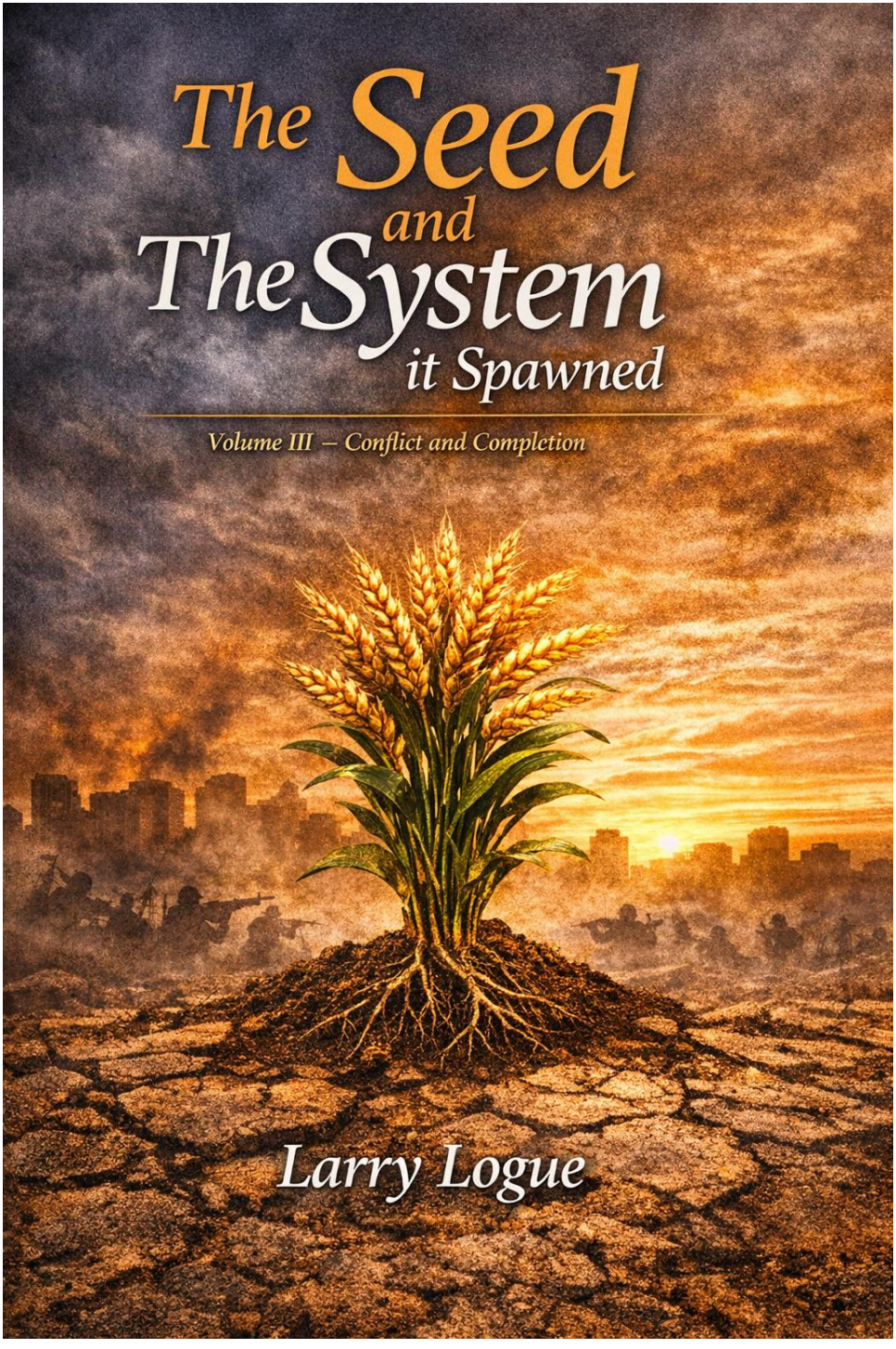
The Seed
and
The System
it Spawned
Volume III – Conflict and Completion
Larry Logue

The Seed

and

The System it Spawned

Volume III — Conflict and Completion

By Larry Logue

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A Work of Scriptural Study and Observation

Dedication

To those who read what is written
before deciding what it means,
To those who allow the record to stand
without forcing it into form,
And to those who continue to search,
not for conclusions,
but for understanding.

Epigraph

“He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.”

Master Preface — Volume III

This work presents a continuous account drawn from the Gospel records, arranged in sequence and structure.

The purpose is not to interpret, systematize, or resolve theological debates, but to present:

- what is written
- what is said
- what is done
- and how people respond

Across the volumes, the narrative follows progression:

- teaching
- works
- response
- division
- conflict
- culmination

The approach remains consistent:

- no imposed doctrinal conclusions
- no harmonization beyond what is described
- no external framework placed over the text

The reader encounters the record as it unfolds.

Meaning is not forced or finalized.

Instead, the structure of the account is allowed to stand on its own.

Each volume builds upon the last, moving from:

- foundation
- to development
- to climax

Volume III completes the narrative movement, tracing the events from growing conflict to crucifixion, resurrection, and what follows.

The work is intended to be read not as argument, but as presentation.

Statement of Intent

This work is written with a single guiding intent:

> To present the Gospel record as it is written, without adding interpretation beyond the text.

It does not seek to:

- defend a theological system
- resolve doctrinal differences
- reconstruct timelines through external reasoning
- or impose conclusions not directly stated

Instead, it seeks to:

- arrange the narrative clearly
- preserve the sequence of events
- maintain distinctions within the text
- and follow the progression of what is recorded

Throughout the work:

- descriptions are based on what appears in the accounts
- responses are presented as they are recorded
- events are allowed to speak without forced explanation

Where the text is detailed, the presentation reflects that detail.

Where the text is brief, the presentation remains restrained.

The result is not a system, but a record.

Preface

Volume III continues from the foundation and development established in the earlier volumes and moves into the final sequence of the Gospel accounts.

This section follows the progression from:

- increasing opposition
- public confrontation
- private teaching
- and eventual separation

The narrative then proceeds through:

- the betrayal
- the trial
- the crucifixion
- the resurrection
- and the events that follow

The pattern observed in earlier volumes continues:

- different groups respond differently
- interactions intensify over time
- and distinctions become clearer within the narrative

Volume III places particular emphasis on:

- how events unfold
- how responses develop
- and how the sequence leads from one moment to another

The goal remains unchanged:

> To present the record as it appears—without flattening differences, without forcing conclusions, and without imposing external structure.

This volume brings the account to its visible climax while allowing what follows to remain open within the continuing narrative.

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Part I — Foundation and Early Development

Chapter 1 — The Exile

When God Hands the System Over

The exile is described in Scripture not only as a historical event, but as a moment in which what had developed is brought to consequence.

Across the prophets, warnings, calls, and responses are described.

The exile appears where those descriptions are no longer met with change.

What follows is also described.

1. Withdrawal Described

Hosea includes:

> "I will go and return to my place, till they acknowledge their offence." — Hosea 5:15

This passage includes language of departure.

Other passages describe:

> the glory departing (Ezekiel 10–11)
>
> removal of protection (Isaiah 5:5)
>
> absence of word being spoken (Amos 8:11–12)

These descriptions appear alongside one another.

2. What Appears in Collapse

The exile includes descriptions of collapse across multiple areas.

These include:

- kings described as no longer remaining
- priests no longer preserving
- prophets not speaking what is given
- people not continuing in what is spoken

These appear across earlier passages and are present as the exile unfolds.

3. What Is Recounted Before It Occurs

The exile is also described in earlier writings.

Deuteronomy includes descriptions such as:

- removal from the land
- foreign powers prevailing
- loss of stability
- and continued distress

These are recorded prior to what later appears.

4. What Happens Alongside the Exile

The exile includes different outcomes described side by side.

These include:

- removal of established structures
- continuation of some within those conditions
- and differing responses

What is described does not appear as one condition only.

5. Continuity Within the Exile

Even as larger conditions shift, Scripture includes descriptions of individuals who continue:

- Daniel
- Ezekiel
- and others described within these same settings

These do not stand apart from the exile.

They are described within it.

6. What the Exile Is Placed Alongside

The exile may be placed alongside earlier prophetic descriptions:

- warnings given
- responses differing
- and consequences following

These do not require additional explanation beyond what is written.

7. What Follows After

The exile is not described as the end of all things.

Other passages include:

- return
- rebuilding
- and continued description of response

These follow what has already taken place.

Chapter 1 Summary

The exile includes:

- conditions that had been warned
- outcomes that appear alongside those warnings
- and continuation within those same conditions

This chapter begins the movement into what follows, where these descriptions continue and further encounters are shown.

Chapter 2 — The Return

Rebuilding Without Revival

The end of the exile is described in Scripture with specific events:

- Babylon falls
- a decree is issued
- and some return

What follows includes rebuilding.

These descriptions appear across the books of Ezra and Nehemiah.

1. The Beginning of the Return

Ezra describes a decree:

> "Whosoever is of His people… let him go up…"

What is described includes:

- permission to return

- movement of some back to the land

Not all return.

Some remain where they were.

2. The Rebuilding of the Altar

The altar is described as being set in place again:

> "They set the altar upon his bases."

Sacrifices resume.

Feasts are observed.

These actions appear as continuation of earlier practices.

3. The Temple

The temple is also rebuilt.

When its foundation is laid, responses differ:

> "Many… wept with a loud voice."

Descriptions include both:

- rejoicing
- and weeping

Elements present earlier are not described in the same way here.

4. Opposition

Ezra also describes opposition.

Those identified as adversaries come forward:

- first with offers
- then with resistance

This includes:

- attempts to join
- and later actions that hinder the work

5. The Rebuilding of the City

Nehemiah describes rebuilding:

- walls
- gates
- and the city

These are completed within a short time.

At the same time, other descriptions include:

- internal issues
- and continued concerns among the people

6. Conditions Among the People

Nehemiah includes descriptions of:

- neglect
- disagreement
- and correction

Multiple conditions appear alongside rebuilding.

These are described together.

7. Period Following the Return

After the later prophets, fewer recorded prophetic messages appear.

What is described in this period includes:

- continued teaching
- established practice
- and development within those settings

Later Gospel descriptions stand after this period.

8. Continuity

Across these descriptions, both appear:

- rebuilding of structures
- and variation in response

These do not appear as a single condition.

They are described together.

Chapter 2 Summary

The return includes:

- rebuilding
- continuation
- and differing responses

These stand alongside what has already been described earlier.

What follows continues into later descriptions, where these conditions appear in further encounters.

Chapter 3 — The Silent Years

Between the final prophetic writings and the opening of the Gospel accounts, a period is described in which no new prophetic writings are recorded.

This span is often identified by what is not recorded:

- no additional prophetic books
- no new recorded visions
- no new written revelations in the same form

At the same time, other developments are described from historical sources and later references.

1. The End of the Prophetic Writings

The last of the prophetic writings includes:

> "Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet…" — Malachi 4:5

Following this, no additional prophetic writings are included in the same way within the text.

This creates a point of transition between what is written in the prophets and what appears in the Gospel accounts.

2. What Is Described During This Period

Historical accounts describe changes during this time.

These include:

- the presence of foreign rulers
- shifts in political control
- development of religious practice

- continued teaching and interpretation

Empires present in this period include:

- Persian influence continuing
- Greek rule
- later Roman authority

These conditions form the setting leading into the Gospel accounts.

3. Groups That Are Later Described

By the time of the Gospels, several groups are described which are not present in earlier prophetic writings:

- Pharisees
- Sadducees
- scribes
- others connected with authority and teaching

These are described within the Gospel accounts themselves.

4. Teaching and Practice

Descriptions in the Gospels include:

- teaching based on what is written
- additional interpretations
- established practices
- ongoing discussion and debate

These appear alongside the structures already described.

5. The Temple and Leadership

The temple continues to function during this period.

Later descriptions include:

- priestly leadership
- authority structures
- and administration connected with the temple

These are described as active at the time the Gospel accounts begin.

6. Influence From Surrounding Powers

Historical descriptions of this period include influence from:

- Persian administration
- Greek language and culture
- Roman governance

These influences appear alongside the religious life described in later accounts.

7. Continuity

Even within this period, continuity appears through:

- teaching of what is written
- ongoing practice
- and expectation among some

Later Gospel descriptions include individuals who are described as waiting and watching.

8. What Follows

When the Gospel accounts begin, what appears includes:

- John the Baptist
- calls to respond
- and differing reactions among those who hear

These appear in direct connection to the conditions already present.

Chapter 3 Summary

This period includes:

- absence of new prophetic writings
- continued development in practice and leadership
- and changing external conditions

Chapter 4 — John the Baptist

The Voice That Breaks the Silence

John the Baptist appears at the opening of the Gospel accounts after the close of the prophetic writings.

What is described in his ministry includes:

- a voice appearing after a long silence in the written record
- a call to repentance
- a setting outside the established centers of religious authority
- and differing responses among those who come to hear him

This chapter places those descriptions alongside what has already been shown.

1. The Voice in the Wilderness

John is described in connection with words spoken earlier:

> "The voice of one crying in the wilderness…" — Isaiah 40:3

He is also described in relation to:

> "Behold, I send my messenger…" — Malachi 3:1

And later:

> "Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater…" — Matthew 11:11

What appears in these descriptions is not a figure arising from the established institutions, but a voice connected with what had already been spoken.

2. His Setting

John is not first described in:

- the temple
- the synagogues
- the courts
- or the schools of the scribes

He is described in the wilderness.

The wilderness is the setting of his ministry.

Those who come to him leave established centers.

His location stands apart from existing structures.

What is shown is a ministry appearing outside the settings that are already active at the opening of the Gospel accounts.

3. His Message

John's message is described in one clear word:

> "Repent…"

What appears in this message includes:

- turning
- confession
- preparation
- and response

It is not described as adjustment of what already exists, but as a call directed at those who hear him.

4. Those Who Come

The Gospel accounts describe many coming to John.

These include people from:

- Judea
- Jerusalem
- and the region around the Jordan

Different responses appear among those who hear him:

- some come and respond
- some come to observe
- some come and are directly confronted

What is shown is not one uniform response, but contrast among those who hear.

5. Religious Leaders

Pharisees and Sadducees are also described as coming to John.

John addresses them directly:

> "O generation of vipers…" — Matthew 3:7

This is the language used in the passage.

What follows includes:

- warning
- direct confrontation

- and the call to bring forth fruit

The passage describes no agreement between John and those groups.

6. Baptism

John is also described as baptizing.

Those who receive baptism are described in connection with:

- confession
- response
- and repentance

Others are described as not receiving his baptism:

- some submit to baptism
- some refuse it
- different responses are shown openly

What appears is distinction in response, not sameness.

7. What John Says About the One Coming After

John also speaks of one who comes after him.

His words include:

- one greater than he
- one whose way he prepares
- and one whose work goes beyond his own

What is described includes expectation and preparation.

8. Contrast in Response

Across John's ministry, contrast appears repeatedly:

- some hear
- some respond
- some resist
- some are warned

This aligns with what has already been shown in earlier passages:

- what is given
- how it is received

- and how responses differ

9. What Happens to John

The Gospel accounts also describe John being taken and later killed.

What is shown includes:

- his public voice no longer continuing in the same way
- and the ministry of Christ continuing forward

John's ministry does not remain central in the narrative after that point.

Chapter 4 Summary

John's ministry includes:

- a voice appearing after the close of the prophetic writings
- a call to repentance
- a setting outside established religious centers
- and differing responses among those who come

These descriptions do not stand apart from what has already been shown.

They appear alongside it.

What follows moves further into the Gospel accounts, where these same contrasts appear directly in the words and works of Christ.

These do not stand apart from what has been described earlier.

They form part of the setting in which the Gospel accounts begin.

Chapter 5 — The Messiah Arrives

The Gospel accounts describe the arrival of Jesus within a setting already established.

What appears includes:

- teaching
- leadership
- expectation
- and differing responses

The accounts then describe what happens when Jesus enters into that setting.

1. The Appearance of the Light

The Gospel of John describes:

> "The light shineth in darkness…"

And also:

- the world not knowing Him
- His own not receiving Him

These descriptions appear at the opening of His account.

2. The Setting into Which He Enters

The Gospels describe an existing environment including:

- religious leadership
- established teaching
- and ongoing practice

This includes:

- Pharisees
- Sadducees
- scribes
- and others

These are present before Jesus begins His public ministry.

3. The Beginning of His Ministry

The Gospels describe the beginning of Jesus' activity:

- appearing at the Jordan
- being baptized by John
- and then continuing forward into public ministry

This places Him alongside those already described.

4. His Baptism

Jesus is described as being baptized.

The accounts describe:

- John baptizing
- Jesus being immersed

- and events occurring in connection with that moment

These include:

- the heavens opening
- the Spirit descending
- and a voice speaking

These are recorded in the Gospel narratives.

5. The Wilderness

Following this, Jesus is described as going into the wilderness.

There:

- He is tempted
- He responds
- and the interaction ends

The responses given include repeated reference to what is written.

6. His Message

The Gospels describe His message:

> "Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

This message appears in continuity with what had already been spoken by John.

7. Those Who Follow

Jesus calls individuals.

Those described include:

- fishermen
- tax collectors
- and others

They are described as:

- hearing
- responding
- and following

These responses appear alongside others who do not respond in the same way.

8. Interaction with Religious Leaders

The Gospels describe interactions between Jesus and religious leaders.

These include:

- questions
- discussions
- challenges
- and responses

Agreement is not consistently described.

Tension appears in these encounters.

9. Contrast in Response

Across the accounts, contrast continues:

- some follow
- some question
- some oppose
- some withdraw

These differences in response appear repeatedly.

Chapter 5 Summary

The arrival of Jesus includes:

- words spoken
- actions taken
- and responses given

These do not stand apart from what has already been described.

They continue it.

What follows moves further into the accounts where these interactions increase and develop.

Chapter 6 — The Temptation

The Gospel accounts place the temptation of Jesus immediately after His baptism.

What is described includes:

- Jesus being led into the wilderness
- the adversary speaking to Him
- and Jesus responding with what is written

These events appear at the beginning of His public ministry.

1. The Wilderness

Matthew describes:

> "Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil." — Matthew 4:1

The wilderness is the setting of this encounter.

It is described in relation to:

- separation
- testing
- and what follows after baptism

The account places this event before Jesus moves further into public ministry.

2. The First Words Spoken

The adversary says:

> "If thou be the Son of God…"

This appears after the Father's words at the baptism:

> "This is my beloved Son…"

What is described includes a direct challenge placed alongside what had just been spoken.

3. The First Temptation

The first temptation includes:

> "Command that these stones be made bread." — Matthew 4:3

Jesus responds:

> "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." — Matthew 4:4

What is described includes:

- hunger
- the suggestion to act
- and a response drawn from what is written

4. The Second Temptation

The second temptation includes the temple and the suggestion:

> "Cast thyself down…" — Matthew 4:6

Jesus responds:

> "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." — Matthew 4:7

What is described includes:

- the adversary quoting from Scripture
- and Jesus again answering with what is written

5. The Third Temptation

The third temptation includes the kingdoms of the world:

> "All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me." — Matthew 4:9

Jesus responds:

> "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." — Matthew 4:10

What is described includes:

- an offer
- a condition
- and refusal

6. What Appears in Jesus' Responses

Across all three temptations, Jesus responds with Scripture.

The repeated pattern in the account is:

- the adversary speaks

- Jesus answers
- and the answer is drawn from what is written

What is described does not emphasize outward display, but response through what is written.

7. Seen Alongside Earlier Passages

These descriptions may be placed alongside earlier passages where:

- what is spoken is tested
- response follows
- and different outcomes appear

For example:

> Genesis 3 — words spoken and response given
>
> Israel in the wilderness — testing and response
>
> later Gospel passages — continued opposition and continued response

These are not combined into a new structure here.

They are placed alongside one another in what is written.

8. What Follows

At the end of the account:

> "Then the devil leaveth him…" — Matthew 4:11

The account then moves forward into later descriptions of Jesus' ministry.

This temptation does not stand apart from what follows.

It appears at the beginning of it.

Chapter 6 Summary

The temptation includes:

- Jesus in the wilderness
- words spoken by the adversary
- and repeated responses from what is written

These descriptions appear at the beginning of His ministry and stand alongside what is shown later in the Gospel accounts.

They do not conclude the conflict.

They begin the series of encounters that follow.

Chapter 7 — The First Disciples

The Gospel of John describes the beginning of those who follow Jesus.

What appears at the start is not a large group, but individuals who:

- hear
- respond
- and come to Him

These descriptions include different moments where people are brought to Jesus.

1. Those Connected with John

The account begins with individuals who had been with John.

It describes:

> "The two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus." — John 1:37

What is shown includes:

- hearing
- turning
- and following

These actions occur after John speaks.

2. The First Individuals

The Gospel names some of these individuals:

- Andrew
- and another disciple described in the account

They are shown:

- hearing John
- and then following Jesus

No reference is made to position or status.

3. Bringing Others

The account continues:

> "He first findeth his own brother Simon…" — John 1:41

Andrew brings Simon to Jesus.

What is described includes:

- one person telling another
- and others then coming as a result

This pattern appears more than once.

4. Simon

When Simon comes, Jesus speaks to him:

> "Thou art Simon… thou shalt be called Cephas." — John 1:42

What is described includes:

- identification
- and a name being given

The account does not expand further at that moment.

5. Philip and Nathanael

The next day, the Gospel describes:

> "Jesus… findeth Philip, and saith unto him, Follow me." — John 1:43

Philip then speaks to Nathanael:

> "Come and see." — John 1:46

What follows includes:

- Nathanael questioning
- then meeting Jesus
- and then speaking in response

Different reactions appear within the same sequence.

6. What Appears in These Encounters

Across these descriptions, several elements appear:

- individuals hearing from others
- individuals being called
- individuals coming
- and responses being spoken

These do not appear as one uniform pattern, but with variation from one person to another.

7. Contrast in Response

Even at this early stage, contrast appears:

- some hear and follow
- some question before responding
- others are brought by someone else

These differences in response are present from the beginning.

8. Seen Alongside Other Descriptions

These early accounts may be placed alongside earlier passages where:

- what is spoken is heard by some
- and not continued in by others

They may also be placed alongside later Gospel accounts where:

- similar responses appear again

These are not combined into a structure here.

They are placed alongside what is written.

9. What Begins Here

What begins in these passages includes:

- people coming to Jesus
- others being brought
- and responses forming around what is spoken and seen

These continue in later chapters of the Gospel accounts.

Chapter 7 Summary

The first disciples are described as:

- hearing
- coming
- and following

These descriptions appear at the beginning of the Gospel narrative.

They do not stand apart from what has been shown earlier.

They continue it and appear again in what follows.

Chapter 8 — The Wedding at Cana

The Gospel of John describes the first sign performed by Jesus.

This event takes place at a wedding in Cana of Galilee.

What appears in the account includes:

- a setting
- a problem
- an action taken by Jesus
- and a response

1. The Setting

John records:

> "There was a marriage in Cana of Galilee…" — John 2:1

Jesus is present at the event, along with:

- His mother
- His disciples

The setting is not described as a public gathering for teaching, but as a wedding.

2. The Problem

During the event, a problem is described:

> "They have no wine." — John 2:3

This is presented as a concern within the gathering.

No further explanation is given at that moment.

3. Jesus' Response

Jesus replies:

> “Mine hour is not yet come.” — John 2:4

What follows includes instruction given regarding the servants and the vessels present.

4. The Vessels

The account describes:

> “Six waterpots of stone…” — John 2:6

These are said to be used for purposes connected with purification.

They are present before Jesus’ action.

5. The Action

Jesus tells the servants:

> “Fill the waterpots with water.” — John 2:7

They fill them.

He then says:

> “Draw out now…” — John 2:8

What is drawn is taken to the ruler of the feast.

6. What Occurs

The ruler of the feast tastes what is brought.

The account describes that the contents have changed.

The steward then speaks:

> “Thou hast kept the good wine until now.” — John 2:10

What is described includes:

- a transformation
- and a recognition of what is now present

7. Who Knows

The account also includes distinction in awareness.

It notes that:

- the servants knew what had happened
- the ruler of the feast did not know the origin

This creates contrast within the same event.

8. The Disciples

John concludes:

> "His disciples believed on him." — John 2:11

This response appears directly after the event is described.

9. What Is Called a Sign

John refers to this event as:

> "This beginning of miracles [signs] did Jesus…"

This identifies the event within the sequence of what follows.

Chapter 8 Summary

The wedding at Cana includes:

- a setting outside formal religious centers
- a problem arising within that setting
- an action taken by Jesus
- and differing awareness and response among those present

These descriptions appear early in the Gospel account and continue alongside later events where:

- signs are performed
- and responses differ

Chapter 9 — The Cleansing of the Temple

The Gospel of John describes an event in which Jesus goes to Jerusalem during Passover and enters the temple.

What follows includes:

- what He sees
- what He does
- what He says

- and how others respond

1. The Setting

John records:

> "The passover of the Jews was at hand, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem." — John 2:13

This places the event within a specific time and location.

The temple is active and people are present.

2. What He Finds

The account describes:

> "He found in the temple those that sold oxen and sheep and doves, and the changers of money sitting." — John 2:14

What is described includes:

- selling
- exchanging money
- and activity taking place within the temple

3. The Action

John records:

> "When he had made a scourge of small cords…" — John 2:15

What follows includes:

- driving out the sheep and oxen
- pouring out the changers' money
- overturning tables

The text distinguishes between:

- the animals
- the money
- and the tables

He also speaks to those selling doves:

> "Take these things hence…" — John 2:16

4. What He Says

Jesus says:

> "Make not my Father's house an house of merchandise." — John 2:16

This statement appears directly within the event.

5. The Disciples

The account includes the disciples:

> "His disciples remembered that it was written…" — John 2:17

They connect what is happening with a passage from Scripture.

6. The Response of Others

The text then describes a response:

> "What sign showest thou unto us…?" — John 2:18

What appears includes:

- a question
- and a request for a sign

7. What Jesus Says in Response

Jesus answers:

> "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." — John 2:19

What follows includes misunderstanding from those hearing Him.

The account later notes:

- that He spoke of His body
- and that this was understood later

8. Contrast in Understanding

Within the same passage, different levels of understanding appear:

- those who question
- those who misunderstand
- and those who remember later

This contrast appears within the event itself.

9. What Follows

After this event, the Gospel continues with:

- further signs
- continued presence in Jerusalem
- and additional responses from those who see what He does

This event does not stand alone.

It appears within a sequence.

Chapter 9 Summary

The cleansing of the temple includes:

- activity taking place in the temple
- action taken by Jesus
- words spoken
- and differing responses from those present

These elements appear again in later encounters described in the Gospel accounts.

Part II — Teaching, Works, and Expansion

Chapter 10 — The Sermon on the Mount

The Gospel of Matthew records a long section in which Jesus speaks to His disciples.

This occurs after:

- people have been gathered
- healing has been described
- and followers have begun to form

What follows includes extended teaching.

1. The Setting

Matthew records:

> “Seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain…” — Matthew 5:1

This places the setting:

- on a mountain
- away from the larger crowd

2. Those Who Come

The text continues:

> “His disciples came unto him.”

What is described includes:

- disciples approaching
- and Jesus beginning to speak to them

The crowd is present in the background, but the teaching is directed at those near Him.

3. What Is Spoken First

The opening statements include repeated phrases:

> “Blessed are…”

These statements describe different conditions and responses, including:

- poverty of spirit
- mourning
- meekness
- hunger and thirst
- mercy
- purity
- peacemaking
- and persecution

Each is followed by a statement describing what is connected with it.

4. Salt and Light

The teaching continues:

> “Ye are the salt of the earth…”
>
> “Ye are the light of the world…”

What is described includes:

- influence
- visibility
- and effect on what surrounds

5. The Law and the Prophets

Jesus also says:

"Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets…"

What follows includes:

- statements about fulfillment
- and continued application of what had been written

6. Repeated Comparisons

Throughout the sermon, a repeated pattern appears:

> "Ye have heard…"
>
> "But I say unto you…"

These statements include different topics, such as:

- anger
- relationships
- words spoken
- retaliation
- and responses toward others

Each includes:

- what had been heard
- and what Jesus says in response

7. Actions Done in Secret

The teaching includes instructions regarding:

- giving
- prayer
- fasting

These are described in connection with:

- what is done openly
- and what is done privately

8. Prayer

A specific example of prayer is included:

> "After this manner therefore pray ye…"

This includes:

- address to the Father
- requests
- and statements about forgiveness and provision

9. Treasure and Service

The teaching also includes statements about:

- where treasure is placed
- what is seen
- and whom one serves

It includes:

> "No man can serve two masters…"

10. Care and Provision

Jesus speaks about:

- food
- clothing
- and concern for daily needs

This includes examples drawn from:

- birds
- and plants

11. Judging and Discernment

The teaching continues with statements such as:

> "Judge not…"

and later, distinctions regarding what is given and to whom.

12. The Way and the Response

Further statements include:

- entering through a gate
- warnings about false prophets
- and recognition by what is produced

These appear alongside warnings that not all who speak in certain ways are received in the same manner.

13. The Closing Illustration

The sermon concludes with a comparison:

> "Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them…"

Two outcomes are described:

- one where what is built stands
- another where what is built falls

This comparison is placed at the end of the teaching.

14. Response to the Teaching

Matthew concludes:

> "The people were astonished at his doctrine…" — Matthew 7:28

The reason given includes:

- the manner in which He taught
- and the authority with which He spoke

Chapter 10 Summary

The Sermon on the Mount includes:

- extended teaching
- multiple topics
- repeated patterns in speech
- and a concluding comparison

It is directed to those who come to Him, and it appears early in His ministry.

What is described here continues alongside later teachings and responses in the Gospel accounts.

Chapter 11 — The Miracles

The Gospel accounts describe many works performed by Jesus.

These include:

- healing
- casting out spirits
- acts involving provision
- and events affecting life and death

These works appear alongside His teaching and interactions with different groups.

1. What Is Described

Across the Gospels, various kinds of works are recorded:

- healing of sickness
- restoration of physical ability
- casting out unclean spirits
- calming of natural conditions
- multiplication of food
- raising of the dead

These are described in different settings and among different people.

2. Where These Occur

These events take place in various locations:

- towns
- villages
- homes
- synagogues
- and open areas

They occur both among small groups and larger crowds.

3. Interaction with Individuals

Many of the accounts focus on individuals.

These include:

- those who come forward
- those brought by others
- and those approached directly

The narratives include:

- requests
- responses
- and actions taken

4. Words Spoken

In many of these events, words are spoken by Jesus.

These include:

- instructions
- questions
- and statements

They appear together with the actions that follow.

5. Immediate Outcomes

The accounts describe outcomes such as:

- illness no longer present
- movement restored
- sight given
- hearing restored
- or individuals rising

These outcomes are often described immediately after the action.

6. Response of Those Present

Different responses appear in the accounts:

- amazement
- acknowledgment
- questioning
- and announcement to others

Some respond by following.

Others respond by speaking to others about what has occurred.

7. Response of Religious Leaders

The Gospels also describe responses from religious leaders.

These include:

- questioning
- accusation
- and rejection

In some instances, what is done is attributed to other sources by those observing.

8. Contrast in Response

Across these events, contrast continues:

- some receive and respond
- some question
- some oppose

This variation appears repeatedly across different accounts.

9. Seen Alongside Teaching

These works appear alongside:

- teaching
- parables
- and continued interaction with people

The accounts do not separate these elements.

They are presented together.

10. What Continues

As the Gospel narratives move forward, similar works continue to appear.

They are described:

- in different locations
- among different people

- and with different responses

This pattern does not remain in one place.

It continues through the accounts.

Chapter 11 Summary

The works described in the Gospels include:

- actions taken
- words spoken
- and responses that follow

They appear throughout the narrative and continue alongside teaching and interaction.

These descriptions do not stand alone.

They are part of what unfolds as the accounts progress.

Chapter 12 — The Mission of the Twelve

The Gospel of Matthew describes a point at which Jesus sends out twelve disciples.

This follows earlier descriptions of:

- teaching
- works
- and the gathering of those who follow Him

What is recorded includes:

- those who are sent
- what they are told
- and what is described regarding their mission

1. The Twelve

Matthew names twelve individuals.

These include:

- Simon (Peter)
- Andrew
- James

- John
- Philip
- Bartholomew
- Thomas
- Matthew
- James
- Thaddaeus
- Simon the Zealot
- Judas Iscariot

They are described before being sent.

2. What Is Given

The text states:

> "He gave them power…" — Matthew 10:1

What follows includes authority related to:

- unclean spirits
- sickness
- and disease

This is described as being given to them at that time.

3. Where They Are Sent

The instruction includes:

> "Go not into the way of the Gentiles…" — Matthew 10:5

And:

> "Go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

This defines the group to whom they are sent.

4. What They Are to Say

Jesus instructs them:

> "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." — Matthew 10:7

This is the message recorded in the passage.

5. What They Are to Do

The text also includes instruction to:

- heal
- cleanse
- cast out spirits

These actions are described alongside the message.

6. Provisions and Movement

The instructions include what they are to take, or not take, with them.

This includes:

- money
- extra clothing
- and other provisions

They are also given direction regarding:

- entering houses
- staying
- and moving on

7. Reception and Response

The passage describes differing responses:

- some receive them
- others do not

Instruction is given regarding what to do in each case.

8. Warnings

Jesus also includes warnings.

These describe:

- opposition
- being brought before authorities
- and being spoken against

These elements appear within the same set of instructions.

9. What Is Said About Speech

Jesus says:

> "It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father…" — Matthew 10:20

This is given in the context of what may occur when they are questioned.

10. Division

The passage includes statements about division.

These are described in terms of:

- relationships
- households
- and responses to what is spoken

11. Cost

Jesus also speaks about:

- following
- losing
- and finding

Including:

> "He that taketh not his cross…" — Matthew 10:38

These statements are included as part of the instruction.

12. Receiving

The passage concludes with statements such as:

> "He that receiveth you receiveth me…" — Matthew 10:40

These are connected with how those sent are received.

Chapter 12 Summary

The mission of the twelve includes:

- being named
- being sent
- being instructed
- and being warned

Different responses are described as part of that sending.

These elements appear together in the passage and continue alongside what follows in the Gospel accounts.

Chapter 13 — The Parables

The Gospel accounts include a section where Jesus begins to speak in parables.

These appear after:

- teaching
- works
- and increasing response from different groups

What follows includes a series of parables and explanations given in some instances.

1. The Setting

Matthew records:

> Jesus speaks to the multitudes from a boat, while others remain on the shore.

This establishes:

- a public setting
- with listeners present

2. The Use of Parables

The text notes a change in how Jesus speaks.

He speaks to the crowd in parables.

Later, when alone with His disciples, further explanation is recorded.

3. What Is Said About Understanding

The disciples ask why He speaks in parables.

Jesus responds:

> “Unto you it is given to know… but to them it is not given.” — Matthew 13:11

This distinction appears within the passage itself.

4. The Parable of the Sower

One of the first parables describes:

- seed
- different types of ground
- and differing results

The account includes:

- seed falling by the way
- on stony places
- among thorns
- and on good ground

Later, an explanation of this parable is recorded.

5. Additional Parables

The chapter includes several other parables, including:

- wheat and tares
- a mustard seed
- leaven
- a hidden treasure
- a pearl
- a net

Each includes:

- an image
- a description
- and a comparison

6. Explanations Given

In some cases, explanations are provided privately.

For example:

- the seed is connected with what is heard
- and the different soils are connected with different responses

These explanations appear within the text itself.

7. Variation in Response

Across these parables, different responses are described:

- hearing
- understanding
- not understanding

The text includes the phrase:

> "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

8. What the Parables Include

The parables describe:

- growth
- mixture
- value
- and separation

These elements appear through different images and comparisons.

9. Private and Public Settings

A distinction appears between:

- what is spoken publicly to the crowds
- and what is explained privately to the disciples

Both are recorded together in the passage.

10. What Is Said at the End

The passage notes:

- that Jesus spoke many things this way
- and that explanations were sometimes given to His disciples

Chapter 13 Summary

The parables include:

- spoken comparisons
- images drawn from everyday life
- and responses that differ among those who hear

They appear within the Gospel accounts as part of the continued teaching of Jesus and occur alongside other teachings and interactions described in the text.

Part III — Opposition and Division

Chapter 14 — The Growing Hostility

The Gospel accounts describe increasing tension during Jesus' ministry.

This tension appears in interactions between:

- Jesus
- religious leaders
- and others who are present

What follows includes repeated encounters where responses become more direct and oppositional.

1. Increasing Opposition

Across the accounts, resistance becomes more frequent.

This includes:

- questioning
- challenging
- and disputing what Jesus says and does

These responses appear in different settings and at different times.

2. Sabbath Encounters

Several incidents occur on the Sabbath.

These include:

- the disciples plucking grain
- healing of individuals
- and responses from those observing

The accounts include statements such as:

> "It is not lawful…"

alongside responses given by Jesus

These exchanges are recorded directly in the text.

3. Questions and Accusations

The Gospels also describe statements made about Jesus, including:

- questions about His authority
- comments regarding what He does
- and accusations made by others

For example:

"He casteth out devils by the prince of the devils…"

This is recorded as part of the response to what is observed.

4. Continued Interaction

Further encounters include:

- discussion about practices
- responses to teachings
- and challenges raised in public settings

These interactions occur repeatedly as the narrative continues.

5. Responses from Different Groups

Different responses are described:

- some follow
- some listen
- some question
- some oppose

These variations appear side by side within the same accounts.

6. Statements About Tradition

Some passages include discussion related to:

- traditions
- practices
- and what is observed

These appear within conversations between Jesus and others.

7. Questions Intended to Test

The Gospels include instances where questions are asked, such as:

- about lawful actions
- about obligations
- and about relationships

These questions are followed by responses within the text.

8. Plans and Intentions

At certain points, the accounts describe intentions forming among some of the leaders.

These include:

- seeking a way to respond
- discussing what to do
- and moving toward further action

These elements appear gradually within the narrative.

9. Withdrawal and Movement

At times, the accounts describe Jesus leaving one place and going to another.

These movements occur:

- after certain encounters
- or in response to changing conditions

They are recorded as part of the ongoing sequence.

10. Contrast in Response

Across all these events, contrast continues:

- some receive
- some resist
- some remain uncertain

This contrast appears consistently as the narrative progresses.

11. What Follows

The Gospel accounts continue with:

- further teaching
- additional works
- and continued interaction

These include ongoing responses from those present.

Chapter 14 Summary

The growing hostility includes:

- repeated questioning
- increasing opposition
- and developing responses among different groups

These do not appear in a single event, but across multiple encounters throughout the Gospel accounts.

They continue alongside what follows in the narrative.

Chapter 15 — The Accusation of Blasphemy

The Gospel accounts describe instances where accusations are made against Jesus.

These occur in connection with:

- actions He performs
- words He speaks
- and the responses of those observing

Among these accusations are statements that He speaks or acts improperly in relation to what is understood about God.

1. The Setting

In several passages, the accounts describe:

- a person being brought to Jesus
- or a condition being addressed

This may include:

- healing
- restoration
- or speaking in connection with what is done

Those present include both individuals who come for help and others who observe.

2. Actions Observed

The narratives describe visible outcomes, such as:

- a person rising
- a condition changing
- or restoration taking place

These actions occur in the presence of others and are immediately seen.

3. Words Spoken

In some instances, Jesus speaks before or alongside the action.

For example:

- statements concerning forgiveness
- or statements addressed to the individual

These words are recorded as part of the event itself.

4. The Response of Some Present

Among those observing, certain responses are described.

These include statements such as:

> "Who can forgive sins but God only?"

And, in other instances:

> "He casteth out devils by the prince of the devils…"

These are recorded as reactions to what has been seen and heard.

5. The Accusation

Within these responses, accusations are made.

These include:

- statements implying improper speech

- or claims that what is done is not from the source it appears to be

These accusations are directed toward Jesus in the presence of others.

6. Jesus' Response

In response, Jesus speaks.

These responses include:

- questions
- statements
- and additional actions

For example:

> "Whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and walk?"

These are recorded as part of the interaction.

7. What Follows

After such exchanges, further actions are described, including:

- the continuation of healing
- further teaching
- and continued interaction with those present

The narrative does not isolate these moments but places them within ongoing activity.

8. Different Responses

The accounts continue to show differing reactions:

- some marvel
- some speak among themselves
- some accuse
- and some follow

These responses appear side by side in the same events.

9. Development Over Time

As the narrative progresses, similar accusations and responses appear again.

These include:

- questioning
- disputing
- and statements concerning authority

These elements increase as the accounts continue.

Chapter 15 Summary

The accusation of blasphemy appears in connection with:

- actions performed
- words spoken
- and responses from those observing

These moments do not stand alone.

They occur within a series of encounters in which:

- responses differ
- and interaction continues

They remain part of the ongoing narrative described in the Gospel accounts.

Chapter 16 — The Unpardonable Sin

The Gospel accounts include a passage where a warning is given regarding words spoken against the Spirit.

This occurs within a sequence that includes:

- a healing
- a response from those present
- and statements made afterward

1. The Setting

The account describes a man being brought:

- unable to see
- unable to speak

Jesus restores him.

The crowd responds with amazement.

2. The Statement Made

Some present say:

> "This fellow doth not cast out devils, but by Beelzebub…" — Matthew 12:24

This statement appears immediately after what has taken place.

3. Jesus' Response

Jesus responds with several statements, including:

- a kingdom divided against itself
- comparisons involving households and kingdoms and questions directed toward those speaking

These are recorded as part of the same interaction.

4. Statements Concerning the Spirit

Jesus also says:

- words regarding speaking against the Son of Man
- and words regarding speaking against the Spirit

Including:

> "It shall not be forgiven…"

These statements appear within the same passage.

5. The Argument Presented

The response includes reasoning such as:

- division within a kingdom
- comparison with others casting out spirits
- and statements about what has taken place

These elements are presented as part of the exchange.

6. Words and Their Source

Jesus also says:

> "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

And:

"By thy words thou shalt be justified…"

These statements appear within the same section.

7. Different Responses

Across the passage:

- the crowd responds with amazement
- others question
- others make accusations

These responses occur at the same time, in the same setting.

8. Continuation of the Narrative

Following this section, the account continues with:

- further teaching
- additional interactions
- and continued responses from those present

This passage does not conclude the narrative.

Chapter 16 Summary

The passage concerning what is often called the unpardonable sin includes:

- an action
- a statement made in response
- and words spoken by Jesus afterward

These elements appear together within the Gospel account and are part of the continued sequence of events.

Chapter 17 — The Turning Point

The Gospel accounts include moments where Jesus departs from one place and continues elsewhere.

These occur after:

- repeated interactions
- questions and accusations

- and ongoing responses from those present

What follows includes movement, continued teaching, and further encounters.

1. Instances of Withdrawal

The accounts describe times where Jesus:

- leaves a location
- withdraws from a crowd
- or moves to another region

These actions are recorded after specific events and interactions.

2. Movement Between Locations

The narrative includes movement to different places, such as:

- going into other towns
- entering more remote areas
- or traveling with His disciples

These movements occur throughout the Gospel accounts.

3. Continuing with His Disciples

In several passages, Jesus is described:

- with His disciples
- apart from larger gatherings
- speaking directly to those with Him

These moments appear alongside earlier public interactions.

4. Teaching in Different Ways

The accounts also show variation in how Jesus teaches.

This includes:

- speaking in parables
- responding privately to questions
- and giving explanations to those near Him

These differences appear within the same sequence of events.

5. Ongoing Encounters

Even as movement occurs, the Gospels continue to describe:

- healing
- teaching
- and interaction with individuals

These events do not stop but continue in different settings.

6. Response from Different Groups

Different responses continue throughout:

- some follow
- some seek Him out
- some question
- some oppose

These responses appear even as locations change.

7. Reduced Public Engagement in Certain Moments

In some passages, fewer large public gatherings are described, and more attention is given to:

- smaller groups
- individual encounters
- and instruction given to disciples

These details appear in particular sections of the narrative.

8. Continued Opposition

Opposition does not end with withdrawal.

Further passages include:

- continued questioning
- continued dispute
- and ongoing response from leaders

These elements remain present in the account.

9. Progression Toward Later Events

As the narrative continues, descriptions include:

- movement toward Jerusalem
- continued teaching
- and further interaction with those present

These developments follow from the earlier sections.

Chapter 17 Summary

The turning point includes:

- movement from one place to another
- continued teaching
- and ongoing variation in response

These changes do not occur in a single moment, but across a series of events described in the Gospel accounts.

They appear as part of the continuing narrative.

Part IV — Jerusalem and Final Confrontation

Chapter 18 — The Entry into Jerusalem

The Gospel accounts describe Jesus approaching and entering Jerusalem.

This occurs later in the narrative and is recorded across multiple accounts.

What follows includes:

- movement toward the city
- actions taken during entry
- and responses from those present

1. The Approach

The accounts describe Jesus drawing near to Jerusalem.

This includes:

- arriving at villages along the way
- giving instructions regarding an animal

- and preparing to enter the city

2. The Entry

The Gospels describe Jesus riding into Jerusalem.

This includes:

- riding on a donkey
- people placing garments on the road
- and others spreading branches

These details are included in the narrative.

3. The Crowd

The accounts describe a crowd accompanying Him.

They:

- speak aloud
- make declarations
- and respond to what is happening

Their words are recorded, including:

> "Hosanna…"

4. Movement into the City

The entry continues:

- through the streets
- toward Jerusalem
- and into the temple area

The narrative follows this movement directly.

5. Interaction in the Temple

After entering, the accounts describe activity in the temple.

This includes:

- actions taken
- tables overturned
- and statements made

These are recorded as part of the same sequence.

6. Reactions from Others

Different reactions are described:

- some speak in support
- others question
- others object

The responses occur within the same setting.

7. Statements Made

Statements are recorded from both:

- those in the crowd
- and those addressing Jesus

These include requests and responses within the moment.

8. Continued Events

Following the entry, the narrative continues with:

- teaching
- further interaction
- and additional encounters

These occur within Jerusalem.

9. Contrast in Response

As in earlier chapters, contrast appears:

- some receive
- others resist
- others question

These differences remain visible in the same events.

Chapter 18 Summary

The entry into Jerusalem includes:

- approach

- entry
- action
- and response

These occur together within the Gospel accounts and lead into the events that follow.

Chapter 19 — The Seven Woes

The Gospel of Matthew records a section in which Jesus speaks directly to the scribes and Pharisees in the temple area.

These sayings are directed publicly and include repeated statements beginning with:

> "Woe unto you…"

What follows includes a sequence of descriptions regarding their actions, words, and condition.

1. The Setting

The passage is recorded in the temple courts.

Those present include:

- Jesus
- the disciples
- the crowds
- and the religious leaders

This appears in the narrative shortly before Jesus leaves the temple and continues to the Mount of Olives.

2. The First Woe

The first statement includes:

> "Ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men…"

What is described includes:

- not entering
- and affecting others in relation to entering

This is recorded as the first of the repeated woes.

3. The Second Woe

Another statement includes:

> "Ye devour widows' houses…"

This appears alongside mention of outward religious behavior.

What is described includes:

- taking from others
- and activity presented in religious form

4. The Third Woe

Another statement includes:

> "Ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte…"

What follows includes a comparison regarding the one who is made.

This is included within the same sequence of woes.

5. The Fourth Woe

Another statement addresses:

- guides
- oaths
- and distinctions made among objects connected with the temple

What is recorded includes repeated references to blindness in those being addressed.

6. The Fifth Woe

Another statement includes:

> "Ye pay tithe… and have omitted the weightier matters of the law…"

The passage names matters such as:

- judgment
- mercy
- and faith

These are described alongside attention to smaller details.

7. The Sixth Woe

Another statement describes:

- cleansing the outside
- while something different is present within

This is expressed using the image of:

- a cup
- and a platter

8. The Seventh Woe

Another statement uses the image of:

- whited sepulchres

What is described includes contrast between:

- outward appearance
- and what is within

This image appears as part of the continued sequence.

9. Further Statements About the Prophets

The passage also includes statements about:

- building tombs for the prophets
- speaking about former generations
- and being connected with those who killed earlier messengers

These statements appear near the end of the section.

10. The House Left Desolate

The section concludes with:

> "Behold, your house is left unto you desolate."

This statement appears after the repeated woes and in connection with:

- lament over Jerusalem
- and words about gathering its children

11. The Lament

Jesus also says:

> "How often would I have gathered thy children together…"

This appears alongside the statement that:

- they would not

The lament is included within the same closing section.

12. What Follows

After these words, the Gospel continues with:

- Jesus leaving the temple
- statements about the temple
- and further teaching on the Mount of Olives

This section therefore stands within the larger movement of the narrative.

Chapter 19 Summary

The Seven Woes include:

- repeated statements addressed to the scribes and Pharisees
- descriptions of their conduct
- images used to describe outward and inward contrast
- and a concluding statement about the house being left desolate

These sayings are recorded as part of Jesus' final public teaching in the temple area and continue directly into the events that follow.

Chapter 20 — The Olivet Discourse

The Gospel accounts describe a section where Jesus leaves the temple and speaks with His disciples on the Mount of Olives.

This includes:

- statements about the temple
- questions asked by the disciples
- and a series of responses

These are recorded as part of a continuous discourse.

1. The Setting

The account begins with Jesus leaving the temple.

The disciples point out the buildings.

Jesus responds:

> "There shall not be left here one stone upon another…"

After this, He sits on the Mount of Olives.

The disciples come to Him and ask questions.

2. The Questions

The questions include:

- when these things will happen
- what will indicate His coming
- and what relates to the end of the age

These questions frame the discourse that follows.

3. The First Statements

Jesus begins with a warning:

> "Take heed that no man deceive you."

This statement appears before other descriptions.

4. Events Described

The discourse includes descriptions of events such as:

- wars and rumors of wars
- famines
- earthquakes

These are listed within the same sequence.

5. Further Developments

Additional elements are described, including:

- persecution
- betrayal
- and actions taken against those following Him

These are presented as part of the same progression.

6. References to Earlier Writings

Jesus refers to:

> "the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet"

This appears within the discourse as a point of reference.

7. Instructions Given

The passage includes instructions, such as:

- leaving a location
- not returning for belongings
- and responding quickly to certain situations

These statements appear directly within the narrative.

8. Further Warnings

Warnings are repeated regarding:

- false christs
- false prophets
- and signs that may be shown

These occur more than once in the discourse.

9. The Coming of the Son of Man

The account includes description of:

- the coming of the Son of Man
- events visible to many
- and gathering taking place

These statements appear later in the discourse.

10. Illustrations Used

Jesus includes illustrations, such as:

- the fig tree
- and comparisons drawn from everyday observation

These are used within the teaching.

11. Comparisons to Earlier Times

The discourse includes reference to:

- the days of Noah

This comparison appears in connection with ongoing activity and awareness.

12. Parables of Readiness

Several parables are included, such as:

- servants watching
- others unprepared
- and outcomes based on readiness

These appear within the same section.

13. A Final Scene Described

The discourse also includes a description involving:

- people gathered
- separation taking place
- and different outcomes

This is presented using imagery within the passage.

Chapter 20 Summary

The Olivet Discourse includes:

- questions
- warnings
- descriptions
- instructions
- and illustrations

These are presented together as a continuous teaching given privately to the disciples after leaving the temple.

They lead directly into the events that follow in the narrative.

Part V — Betrayal, Trial, and Death

Chapter 21 — The Betrayal

The Gospel accounts describe a series of events leading to Jesus being handed over.

These include:

- discussion among the leaders
- the actions of Judas
- the meal with the disciples
- the departure into the night
- and the arrival in the garden

These events appear together within the same sequence.

1. The Leaders and Their Intent

Before the betrayal itself, the accounts describe chief priests and others gathering together.

What is recorded includes:

- discussion
- planning
- and desire to take Jesus

These actions appear before Judas is introduced into the event.

2. Judas

The Gospel narratives then describe Judas in connection with the leaders.

This includes:

- going to them
- speaking with them
- and agreeing on a payment

The amount recorded is:

> “thirty pieces of silver”

This is described directly in the narrative.

3. The Meal

During the meal with the disciples, Jesus says:

> "One of you shall betray me."

The disciples respond with questions.

Different reactions appear in the passage, including uncertainty among those present.

4. What Is Said About Judas

The accounts include specific words directed toward or concerning Judas.

These appear within the same setting as the meal and are recorded as part of that exchange.

5. Judas Departs

One account notes Judas leaving.

The narrative continues immediately from that point into later events.

This departure is part of the sequence leading to the arrest.

6. The Garden

The betrayal then moves to the garden.

The accounts describe Judas arriving there with others, including:

- soldiers
- officers
- or servants connected with the religious authorities

They come to the place where Jesus is.

7. The Sign Given

The betrayal includes a sign of identification.

In the Gospel accounts, Judas approaches Jesus and identifies Him.

This is followed by the arrest.

8. Jesus' Response

The narratives describe Jesus responding without fleeing.

Words are spoken by Him in the moment, and the events continue directly into the arrest.

9. Different Responses Around the Event

Different people respond differently in the betrayal narrative:

- Judas acts
- the leaders proceed
- the disciples react
- Jesus speaks and remains present

These responses appear side by side within the same event.

10. What Follows

After the betrayal, the Gospel accounts continue with:

- arrest
- questioning
- trial
- and the events leading toward the cross

The betrayal stands within that larger sequence and does not stand alone.

Chapter 21 Summary

The betrayal includes:

- prior planning
- Judas going to the leaders
- the meal
- departure
- identification
- and arrest

These events are described together in the Gospel accounts and lead directly into the final sequence of Jesus' trial and death.

Chapter 22 — The Trial

The Gospel accounts describe a sequence of events following the arrest of Jesus.

These include:

- being taken to different authorities
- questioning
- statements made by those present
- and decisions reached

These events are recorded across multiple accounts.

1. Taken to the Leaders

The accounts describe Jesus being taken:

- first to individuals connected with the priesthood
- and then to others in authority

These movements occur during the same period following the arrest.

2. Gathered Groups

Those present include:

- chief priests
- elders
- scribes
- and others

They gather in order to question Him.

3. Witnesses

The accounts describe attempts to find testimony.

This includes:

- multiple witnesses
- statements brought forward
- and differences among what is said

These elements are described directly in the narrative.

4. Questions

Questions are then directed to Jesus.

These include:

“Tell us whether thou be the Christ…”

What is recorded includes both the question and the response.

5. The Response

Jesus answers.

Following this, reactions occur among those present.

These reactions are recorded as part of the same moment.

6. Statements Made by the Leaders

The narrative describes statements made by the high priest and others.

These include:

- conclusions drawn from what was said
- and declarations made in response

7. Actions Taken

After these statements, actions are described, including:

- physical contact
- mockery
- and continued interaction

These events appear immediately following the questioning.

8. Peter

In a separate but connected scene, Peter is described:

- at a distance
- among others
- and responding to questions

The account records:

- his responses
- repeated denials
- and what follows afterward

9. Morning Council

At another point, the accounts describe a larger group gathering.

This includes:

- further discussion
- and continuation of what had already begun

This takes place after the earlier events.

10. Judas

The Gospel accounts also describe Judas after the arrest.

This includes:

- returning money
- speaking
- and actions taken afterward

These are recorded as part of the same sequence of events.

11. Before Pilate

Jesus is then taken to a Roman authority.

The account includes:

- accusations presented
- questions asked
- and responses given

These interactions are described as part of the progression.

12. Exchange with Pilate

The narrative includes:

- dialogue between Pilate and Jesus
- statements made by others present
- and decisions considered

These are recorded directly in the text.

13. A Choice Presented

The accounts describe a situation where a choice is offered between:

- Jesus

- and another individual

The response of the crowd is recorded in the passage.

14. Actions Taken

Following this:

- further actions are taken by the authorities
- and the narrative continues toward later events

These occur in direct sequence.

Closing 22 Summary

The trial includes:

- movement between authorities
- questioning
- testimony
- responses
- and decisions

These events are described together across the Gospel accounts and lead directly into what follows.

Chapter 23 — The Crucifixion

The Gospel accounts describe the events that take place after Jesus is condemned.

These include:

- being led away
- being crucified
- words spoken
- actions taken at the scene
- and responses from those present

These events are recorded across multiple accounts and continue directly from the trial.

1. The Path to the Place

The accounts describe Jesus being led away to be crucified.

During this, another individual is compelled:

- Simon of Cyrene
- to carry the cross

This detail appears in multiple accounts.

2. The Place of Crucifixion

Jesus is brought to a place called:

- Golgotha

This location is described as the place where the crucifixion occurs.

3. Those with Him

The accounts describe others being crucified alongside Him.

They are:

- placed on either side
- and appear within the same scene

Their presence is included in all Gospel narratives.

4. The Actions Taken

The Gospel accounts describe:

- nails being driven
- garments divided
- and a sign placed above Him

These actions are recorded as part of the crucifixion.

5. Words Spoken

Several statements are recorded as being spoken during the crucifixion.

These include words:

- addressed to God
- addressed to others present
- and spoken in response to what is happening

These sayings are part of the narrative.

6. Those Present

Different groups are described at the scene:

- soldiers
- passersby
- religious leaders
- and others observing

Their words and responses are recorded.

7. Reactions Around the Cross

The accounts include:

- mocking
- questioning
- and various remarks directed at Jesus

At the same time:

- some observe silently
- others speak among themselves

These contrasting responses appear within the same setting.

8. Darkness

The narrative describes a period of darkness:

- occurring during the day
- lasting for a period of time

This is recorded across multiple accounts.

9. The Death

The Gospel accounts describe the moment of Jesus' death.

This includes:

- a loud cry
- and Jesus yielding His spirit

These details are explicitly recorded in the text.

10. Events at the Moment of Death

At this moment, several events are described, including:

- the curtain of the temple being torn
- and other occurrences associated with the scene

These events are recorded immediately following His death.

11. Responses Afterward

Those present respond in different ways:

- some make statements about what has happened
- others remain observing
- and some depart

These responses are included in the accounts.

12. The Burial

Following the crucifixion, the accounts describe:

- a request being made for the body
- preparation for burial
- and placement in a tomb

These actions occur shortly after His death.

Closing 23 Summary

The crucifixion includes:

- the path to the place
- the act itself
- words spoken
- responses from those present
- and events immediately following

These elements are described together in the Gospel accounts and lead directly into the next part of the narrative.

Part VI — Resurrection and Continuation

Chapter 24 — The Resurrection

The Gospel accounts describe events that take place following the burial of Jesus.

These include:

- visits to the tomb
- statements made at the tomb
- appearances
- and responses from those who encounter Him

These events occur across multiple accounts and continue the narrative.

1. The Tomb

The accounts describe individuals going to the tomb:

- early in the morning
- at different times noted in the Gospels

They find:

- the stone moved
- and the tomb no longer closed

This discovery begins the sequence that follows.

2. Those Who Come to the Tomb

The Gospels name individuals who come, including:

- Mary Magdalene
- other women

They arrive intending to visit or prepare the body.

3. What Is Found

At the tomb, the accounts describe:

- the stone rolled away
- the tomb empty

In some accounts:

- messengers are present
- and words are spoken to those who have come

4. Messages Given

Those at the tomb hear statements such as:

> "He is not here…"

And are instructed:

- to remember what had been said
- and to tell others

These statements are recorded directly in the text.

5. The Women's Response

The women respond by:

- leaving the tomb
- speaking to the disciples
- and reporting what they have seen and heard

Their reactions vary and are recorded alongside the message.

6. The Disciples

The accounts describe disciples going to the tomb.

This includes:

- running to the tomb
- entering
- and observing what is present

Details include:

- burial cloths
- and items left in place

These observations are recorded within the narrative.

7. Appearances

The Gospels describe appearances of Jesus after the tomb is found empty.

These include:

- appearing to individuals
- appearing to more than one person
- and appearing in different settings

Each appearance is recorded within specific accounts.

8. Recognition

In some cases, those who encounter Him:

- do not recognize Him immediately
- recognize Him after interaction
- or recognize Him when addressed

These moments are described as part of the encounters.

9. Words Spoken After the Resurrection

Jesus speaks in these accounts.

These include:

- greetings
- instructions
- and statements to those present

These words are recorded directly within each encounter.

10. Gatherings

The accounts describe groups of disciples gathered together.

Jesus appears among them:

- in enclosed places
- or in shared settings

These appearances include interaction with those present.

11. Further Encounters

Additional encounters are described, including:

- walking with individuals
- speaking along the way
- and being recognized afterward

These events occur within the same sequence following the resurrection.

12. Reactions

Different responses appear in the accounts:

- belief
- uncertainty
- amazement
- questioning

These responses vary among those present and are recorded alongside the events.

13. Continuation of the Narrative

Following these events, the Gospel accounts continue with:

- further appearances
- continued interaction
- and movement toward later developments

The resurrection does not end the narrative but leads into what follows.

Closing 24 Summary

The resurrection accounts include:

- the empty tomb
- visits by individuals
- messages spoken
- appearances
- and responses

These elements are recorded across the Gospel narratives and continue directly into the final sections of the accounts.

Chapter 25 — The Forty Days

The book of Acts and the closing sections of the Gospels describe a period of forty days following the resurrection.

During this period, Jesus is described as:

- appearing
- speaking
- teaching
- and being seen by His followers

These events occur before the ascension.

1. The Period After the Resurrection

Acts records that Jesus presented Himself alive:

- after His suffering
- over a span of forty days
- and speaking of matters connected with the kingdom of God

This establishes the period described after the resurrection and before the ascension.

2. Appearances

The Gospel accounts and later writings describe appearances of Jesus to:

- individuals
- smaller groups
- and larger gatherings

These appearances are recorded in different settings and at different points during this period.

3. Those Who See Him

The accounts name different people who see Him, including:

- Mary Magdalene
- other women
- Peter
- two on the road
- the disciples
- and others

Later reference is also made to a larger appearance to many at once.

4. Words Spoken

During this period, Jesus speaks to those who see Him.

These words include:

- greetings
- explanations
- instructions

- and statements connected with what had already been written

The accounts describe these words as part of the appearances.

5. Teaching from Scripture

Some passages describe Jesus opening the understanding of those with Him in relation to:

- the Law
- the Prophets
- and the Psalms

This teaching appears as part of the period after the resurrection.

6. The Disciples

The disciples are described:

- gathering
- speaking with Him
- seeing Him
- and receiving instruction

These events occur in both private and group settings.

7. Peter

Within these appearances, Peter is described in connection with:

- prior denial
- later appearance
- and later conversation

The narrative includes restoration in the continuing sequence.

8. Further Instructions

The accounts also record instruction concerning:

- waiting
- promise
- and what is to come

These directions are given before the ascension.

9. The Ascension

At the end of the forty days, the accounts describe Jesus ascending.

This includes:

- the disciples present
- Jesus being taken up
- and words from angels spoken afterward

This event concludes the period of appearances described in this chapter.

10. What Follows

After the ascension, the narrative continues with:

- the disciples together
- waiting
- and what occurs next

The forty days therefore stand between the resurrection and the events that follow in Acts.

Chapter 25 Summary

The forty days include:

- appearances
- teaching
- instruction
- and the ascension

These events are described across the closing Gospel narratives and the opening of Acts, and they continue the sequence that follows the resurrection.

Supplemental Section

Sidebar — The Present Age

The later writings in the New Testament contain references to matters that were:

- not previously made known in earlier writings
- described as hidden
- and later revealed

These include statements such as:

- things “not made known in other ages”
- and things “kept hidden” and later disclosed

These references appear in writings attributed to Paul.

1. What Earlier Writings Describe

Earlier writings describe:

- the coming of the Messiah
- suffering
- and future glory

These appear across various prophetic passages.

2. What Later Writings Mention

Later writings include statements about:

- something previously hidden
- now being made known

These include references to:

- people from different groups being brought together
- and realities not previously described in earlier texts

3. The Period After the Resurrection

Following the resurrection and ascension, the narrative continues in Acts and the epistles.

These writings describe:

- communities forming
- teaching spreading
- and changes in how people relate to what had been revealed

4. The Presence of a Gap

When reading across the writings:

- earlier texts point forward
- later texts describe developments that were not detailed before

This creates a distinction between:

- what was previously written
- and what is later described

5. What Continues

The narrative does not conclude with:

- the resurrection
- or the ascension

It continues with:

- further teaching
- further writing
- and ongoing development in the texts

Closing Summary

The writings together present:

- earlier expectation
- later description
- and developments that were not fully detailed at the beginning

These elements appear across the texts and continue beyond the Gospel accounts.

Conclusion

The Gospel accounts describe:

- teaching
- works
- responses
- opposition
- betrayal
- trial

- crucifixion
- resurrection
- appearances
- and ascension

Across these events, different responses appear:

- some follow
- some question
- some oppose
- some believe

These responses continue throughout the narrative.

The events described:

- do not stand alone
- do not resolve at a single moment
- and do not end with the final chapter of the Gospels

They continue into what follows in later writings.

The account remains:

- a record of what was said
- what was done
- and how people responded

These descriptions remain connected to what continues beyond them.

Final Closing Paragraph:

The account continues beyond what has been written here, moving from what was seen and heard into what is proclaimed and carried forward. What began with words spoken, actions taken, and responses given does not conclude at a single moment but continues as those who witnessed these events go on to speak, teach, and testify. The narrative remains open; extended through those who heard, saw, and responded, and through what follows in the writings that continue beyond these records.